

Democratic Whig General Committee.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday Evening, August 2d, at 8 o'clock.
J. H. HOBART HAWES, Secretary.
ED. E. COWLES, and 2d.

IN WASHINGTON CITY the Tribune may be had at P. LUFF'S residence, near Third-street, at 3 cents per copy, and delivered to subscribers at their residence for 50 cents per month, or 12 cents per week.

For a Summary of Foreign News by the Great Western, and an Association Article, see First Page.

For The Reign of Terror (continued) see Last Page.

To the Whigs of the State of New-York.

The publishers of the *Albany Argus* having advertised an Extra Edition of their Weekly paper for general dissemination through the State, in view of the approaching Election, the publishers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, at the suggestion of a few friends of the Good Cause, have been induced to submit to their Whig brethren the propriety of issuing an Extra Edition of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We make this announcement with some reluctance, in view of the hardness of the times and the embarrassments which we doubt not are shared by our friends of the Whig Country Press. Nobly have they deserved of their fellow-citizens; meagre enough has too commonly been their reward; and if we believed the issue of an Extra Tribune calculated seriously to diminish their circulation or support we should decline it. We think, however, experience has proved that such is not the effect, and that the widest circulation of the City and Country journals is usually found to co-exist in the same Counties and at the same period.

The issue of an Extra Argus, which will of course be forced into general perusal through all the machinery of 'the Party'; the great importance of the pending struggle in this State, which is calculated to exert an important influence over the shape as well as the result of the Presidential contest; the pendency of the great vital questions of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR and the prosecution of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, all give to the approaching election of Governor, Members of Congress, and Legislature, (which last is to elect a U. S. Senator for six years ensuing,) a gravity and importance which can hardly be over-estimated. Whether the issue of an Extra Edition of the Weekly Tribune is calculated to aid in procuring a just and beneficial Popular Decision of these weighty topics is a question which the Whigs of the State will determine.

The EXTRA TRIBUNE (corresponding precisely with our usual Weekly edition) will be commenced on the first Saturday in September, and issued regularly for thirteen weeks thereafter, or until the result of the State Election shall have been fully ascertained and declared. It will be afforded at the following rates:

For 1 copy.....(three months).....	50c.
" 5 copies.....".....	\$2
" 15.....".....	5
" 32.....".....	10

and any larger number in the last proportion. This WEEKLY TRIBUNE may be remembered, is just twice the size of 'The Log Cabin' of 1840, and contains more than twice the matter, though charged but the same postage. It will therefore be fully as cheap as that well known paper. It will ardently advocate the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR, the vigorous prosecution of our INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS not by grudging and maligning foes, but by consistent and zealous friends; and the election of HENRY CLAY as next President.

Payment in advance must be inflexibly insisted on. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELEY & McELRATH, 30 Ann-st. New-York, July 30, 1842.

'Pipe-Laying.'

The *Albany Argus* quibbles and flounders with regard to its direct charges of cheating by means of the Registry Law against the Whigs of this City, but is finally compelled to own that the illegalities charged upon us were committed in the absence of any such law, and before its enactment. Abandoning its charges against us, it flies off to charges of fraud against the Whigs of the Third District of Pennsylvania—charges discredited by an impartial Committee of Congress, and voted down by a Loco-Foco House. Yet those very charges proved that, loose as was the Registry Law of Philadelphia, it tended to prevent fraud; for, according to the Loco-Foco story, three hundred names were found upon the Registry which they challenged, and no man appeared to vote on them. But for the Registry all these men would doubtless have slipped in votes. Most certainly, if men can be obtained to 'personate' men of straw whose names are on a Register and vote thereon, it must be much easier to get them to vote without any Registry.

The Argus is entirely mistaken in its impression that any considerable number of names have ever been found on a Register in this City, for which there were no corresponding legal voters. A few names have usually been challenged by each party; a part of them justified, the others stricken off; but no case in which either party was over-accused of a systematic attempt to vitiate the Registry. The only instance we have ever known of a man attempting to vote on a name to which he was not entitled was that of a Loco-Foco in the Fourth Ward, and he was detected and defeated.

That the Whigs of this City never did attempt to poll illegal votes, except in the alleged case of Glenworth's performances, is unquestionably established by the testimony of Glenworth and Stevenson themselves. Those worthies, whatever else they have done or omitted, labor under no suspicions from any quarter of having withheld anything they knew calculated to injure the Whig party. Glenworth testifies that he was for many years a member of the Whig Executive Committee; Stevenson went on to Philadelphia with credentials which admitted him at once to the confidence of all those Whigs who must have known if any operations like Glenworth's had been performed before or since. Glenworth himself remained with the Whigs till late in 1840. Each of these gentry were for months busy in spying out and raking up matter to turn against the Whig party. Now if any body but Glenworth himself had brought voters from Philadelphia, he would have known it; if any body had contemplated it in 1840, Stevenson would have learned it in Philadelphia, or Glenworth at home. If any Whig had been engaged in similar operations before or since, they could not fail to know it. The testimony of this precious pair of rascals, whatever it may be worth positively, is a complete exculpation of the Whigs as to all illegal operations but those of Glenworth himself.

And yet we have not a doubt that illegal votes have been often thrown here for the Whig tickets. It could hardly be otherwise. If the ballot-boxes were now to be set on the tops of the several street-pumps, and every legal voter allowed to deposit one ballot only, we have not a doubt that many would vote more than once, and some who had no right to vote at all. Conscientious men would vote as often as the law allowed; others as often as they safely could. Soon illegal voting would grow into a system; and the petty officials or expectants of either side would swear they would not lose their places by the illegal practices of their opponents; they would counteract and defeat them. So was it here before the Registry; so was it not under the Registry; so will it be again, now that the Registry is abolished. The facility afforded to illegal voting would corrupt not one party merely, but both. It is true, we believe the advantage, both from a more general unscrupulousness and a larger command of material for illegal voters is with our opponents; but, leave the Right of Suffrage as unguarded as it now is, and the City will frequently be carried against its legal voters—and not always against the Whig party.—We, certainly, shall not aid or countenance illegal voting; but we shall always fix the blame in good part on those who make the mere breath of a claimant to vote—it may be an outcast or a felon—potential to neutralize the Suffrage of any legal voter.

In the Fall Election of 1838, we have always believed that a good number of votes were thrown for the Whig ticket, though we did not know of one. We judged simply from the poll. The City was not carried by illegal votes, nor were they all on one side. But that Glenworth's falsified register cast a hundred of them is not true, and he, while trying to give the impression that they did, is careful not to say it. The truth is, his whole operation was designed to extract money from certain Whigs, under pretence that he had involved himself in maneuvers which, without money, were certain to be exposed on the eve of election and injure the Cause. He tried the same game again in the Spring of 1839, when we were overwhelmed and beaten by illegal votes; and would doubtless have continued it till now if he could have got hold of any money by it, without knowing or caring whether an illegal vote was polled or not. But, in the absence of a Registry, there is no need of sending to Philadelphia for illegal voters, or those who will vote half a dozen times if paid for it.

We do not often ask favors of the Argus; but if it chooses to allude to this article we will think it to copy it entire, and hold us indebted for the favor.

We trust congress will not fix on a day of adjournment until it has completed, so far as is in its power, the business on which it assembled.—The Tariff and the great measures of Retrenchment on which it is engaged ought to be carried through both Houses before either shall fix on a day of adjournment. We should like to see the Session at an end, but not till its business is completed.

A general meeting of the graduates of Yale College will be held on Wednesday A. M. August 17th, the day preceding commencement. The Association is intended to embrace all who have received any degree from the College together with the graduating class. Its object is to promote among the living alumni personal intercourse and acquaintance, and to afford an opportunity of exchanging friendly salutations.

G. W. Bethune, D. D. will deliver the Annual Address before the Andover Theological Institution, at the approaching commencement.

William B. Reed, Esq. will deliver the Annual Address before the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard University next month.

Mr. Castanis is lecturing at Rochester, on Greece, with great applause.

Gov. Dorr is said by the Cincinnati Republican to have passed through that city on the 25th ult. His baggage was all marked T. W. D. Providence. He came from Louisville and continued up the river.

The Legislature of Ohio assembled, at an Extra Session, on the 25th ultimo. The principal, if not the only, object of the Extra Session, is to divide the State into Congressional districts under the new apportionment.

The friends of Gen. Scott held a meeting at Pittsburgh on the 26th and resolved to give up his nomination to the decision of a National Convention.

A spirited Clay meeting was held on the 21st at Hector, Tompkins Co. N. Y.

The Plebeian says in reference to our stolen letter, a garbled extract of which it published, that it was sent to that paper through the Post-Office. We erred then in accusing the Plebeian of larceny—it is only a receiver of stolen goods.

Col. Thorn, the American millionaire in Paris, has given a morning concert for the benefit of the starving German opera adventurers.—Eight or ten countesses presided; the tickets were at twenty francs, and the concert yielded a rich harvest of charity.

SMALL POX AT BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Eagle says that this disease is prevailing extensively in that city, and that measures have been taken by the Board of Health to shield the public from contagion.

MORMONISM.—The Warsaw, (Illinois) Signal, alluding to General Bennett's exposure of Joe Smith, says, "Give it to them, General, we like to see it—although there is no doubt that you yourself deserve a few small compliments."

A Phenologist named A. Crane has made a phenological chart of Joe Smith's head. He states that Joe Smith's moral and intellectual organs are largely developed, while the baser passions are but moderate.

ACCIDENT.—A lad about 8 years old, son of Mr. Pilling, lost his life on Saturday afternoon in attempting to run across the track ahead of the cars as they were coming into Jersey City from Newark.

For the Tribune.

The war that is now raging against licent and other street vendors, must be thorough and consistent. Like the temperance reformation it will not suffice to step half-way; abstain merely from spirituous liquors; malt and vinous liquors must also be discarded. So with the pedlars—not only hardware, jewelry, dry goods, and similar articles must be prohibited from being vended in the streets, but books, strawberries, fish, potatoes, apples, oranges, &c. &c. You must be consistent in your crusade against us vendors. For some few months past the editor hereof has employed himself in peddling an article—no matter what—which, however, does not yield him so much per diem, as the beer cart mentioned in your paper yielded its owner. If I earn two dollars per week I think myself lucky, whereas when I could obtain employment at my trade I received \$15 to \$25 per day, according to circumstances. I cannot discover or realize to myself that I am guilty of any great wrong or injustice to my fellow men in endeavoring to earn a few pence by peddling. I have no alternative except beggary or the Alms House. And until Law or better enforcement forces me to relinquish my peddling excursions, I shall continue to do so in the even tenor of my way.

FREEDOM.

Our readers are already aware of the facts connected with the extraordinary anarchical proceedings in Tennessee, whereby that State is now deprived of any voice in the Senate of the Union. They know that the Whigs triumphed at the last election of that State, having a Popular majority of over 3,000 and a majority of two in Joint Ballot of the Legislature—on which Legislature devolved the choice of two U. S. Senators. They know also that twelve (Loco-Focos) of the twenty-five State Senators resisted all attempts to go into Joint Ballot for the election of U. S. Senators, alleging that such election is unconstitutional! although that State has uniformly chosen its U. S. Senators in this very manner, as have nearly all the States of the Union. They know that after each House had, by a clear majority vote, resolved to go into Joint Ballot to make such elections, (one Loco Foco voting with all the Whigs to form such majority,) the Loco-Foco minority resisted the Joint Resolution and defeated an election, by refusing to meet, while, as the State Constitution requires two-thirds of each House to be present at a Joint Ballot, no choice could be made without them. Thus was the State wilfully left without Senators—a minority of the Legislature representing a minority of the People, declaring that no election should be made which did not give them equal power with the majority. Nay, worse than this: they insisted not only that one of the new U. S. Senators should be a Loco-Foco, but that they should name both the Whig and the Loco-Foco by a Joint Resolution—the Whig put forward by them being a man most obnoxious to his own party. They insisted that those whom the majority wished to elect should not be chosen at all, nor either of them. They had addressed some most insidious, impudent and insulting queries to those candidates, intended merely to fortify themselves in their course of faction—which those candidates treated with the scorn they deserved, having never sought their favor nor their vote. For this the minority determined that they at any rate should not be elected; and they effected their purpose by trampling on the rights of the majority, and leaving the State without a voice in the Senate of the Union.

This course, best observed leads directly to a subversion of the Government and the prevalence of universal anarchy. For, should a similar course be pursued in half the Legislatures of the Union, there would be no quorum in the U. S. Senate; no laws could be passed, treaties approved, appointments confirmed, or appropriations made, and the Government would be at an end.

This flagrant conduct naturally excited great commotion throughout the State, and to a less degree abroad. Reflecting men saw in it the forerunner and precedent of universal anarchy. Even the actors of these 'fantastic tricks' became alarmed for the consequences, and offered to resign if the Whigs would. They were promptly taken at their word. But now a new civil war is started—they would not resign unless the Whigs in the House should do likewise. But why should the Members of the House resign? Had they done anything of dubious propriety, or contrary to uniform precedent? No matter: Loco-Focism would have a resignation of both Houses amounting, and we learn by the following article that even in this unreasonable shape their wishes will be met, if they do not again palter and fly from their engagements:

From the Nashville Rep. Banner, July 20.

LEGISLATIVE RESIGNATIONS.—We at length feel justified in saying to our Whig friends, PREPARE FOR A GENERAL RESIGNATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. Actuated either by candor, or by a belief that one or two Whigs might not be got to resign, the Loco-Foco members seem to be coming forward in good faith in a proposition which, if they are in earnest, must result in a general resignation. We are told that all of them now, with the exception of four members, have joined in a proposition to resign. Let the Whigs therefore get ready for the proposition when it comes. THEY ARE RIGHT—they have, in all things faithfully complied with the CONSTITUTION, the usages of the STATE, and the wishes of the PEOPLE; and have nothing therefore to fear from an indignant and outraged constituency. Of their sterling principles, they can but court a close investigation; they eagerly embrace an opportunity to wipe from the escutcheon of Tennessee the foul spot of disorganization which now rests upon it.

The movement, however, will cost the people a handsome sum of money, and we cannot forget that they have already been once tricked; it is time therefore that it be now seen, that no more tricks be played, and that the next election make final work of this question.

As the Legislature is now organized, the Whigs have a majority on joint ballot—such majority has always heretofore been allowed to choose our Senators in Congress—at one time both Houses of the present Legislature honestly agreed to choose the Senators in this old and constitutional way—but finally, faction prevailing, the minority (being more than one-third), absented themselves from the Assembly, and thus prevented the election of Senators. Thus, too, the necessity is now forced upon the people of going to the expense of a new election of Legislators, or of continuing to go without Senators in Congress.

We must now therefore distinctly understand our opponents on certain important points. We must not be tricked again. We must make the next election a closer. We therefore ask, what guarantee have we, that if the Whigs in the next election carry both Houses of the Legislature, their opponents (having more than one-third) will not walk out of the House as they did before, and thus again prevent the election of Senators? Or what guarantee have we, if the election should result in returning parties as they now stand, one having a majority in one house, and the other a majority in the other house, that our opponents will permit the majority of the General Assembly to elect Senators? We want FAIR SAILING, and no concealments—we therefore say, (our opponents agreeing to the same terms) that if our adversaries have, on a reflection, either a majority of both Houses, or a majority on joint ballot of the General Assembly, the Whigs will cheerfully permit the Loco-Foco to elect the Senators. Will our adversaries commit themselves on these points? If they are in earnest, if they are honest in their professions of a desire to settle this vexed question fairly before the people, they cannot refuse!

In the mean time, we assure them that the Whigs are moving, and will be found ready to respond in all due time most cordially to any fair and manly proposition that may be made to them.

The Democratic Review for August is embellished with a portrait of Governor Dorr, and the sketch of his life is preceded by an apology for the failure of his intended Revolution. The Review deserves credit for not forsaking its friends in adversity. Various other political and literary articles fill up the number, which has only one fault—it is Radicalism.

Israel Post, 88 Bowery, has just published No. 36 of his edition of Lord Bacon's works. It contains his 'History of Life and Death.' &c.

Three calmen, one of whom drives No. 134, raised a disgraceful row on the corner of Ann and Nassau-street, yesterday evening, by the most outrageous profanity and beating and abusing a drunken sailor. They kept this up for nearly half an hour, and no officer of the ward, nor police officer came near to stop it. Surely the City ought not to be disgraced by such scenes as these; but above all on the Sabbath.

The admirably crops which have so bountifully filled the granaries of our State are already beginning to come. Small parcels have arrived and show a superior quality of grain, in spite of the croakings about wet weather, smut &c. The price has not materially changed but as the great overplus runs in, it must come down. Pennsylvania, good, \$1 30; Southern ranges from \$1 10 to 1 22.

In each but little is doing. The disturbances in the mining regions must materially affect the supply.

Is not the turn out for higher wages at a time like this, when thousands are begging employment, and actually willing to work for a subsistence an evidence of insane inquiry? Yet this is one more trick of political knavery and party demagogism. The madness of party has been so thoroughly exemplified in certain portions of the State, that I will claim some space in your columns to show up a few of the principal actors. The materials are rich and will yet work together for the good of the honest and true.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio), July 25, 1842.

Messrs. Editors: The Legislature of the State convened to-day in the State House, for the purpose of districting the State for the election of Representatives to Congress. No particular amount of business has been transacted, of course. Resolutions were offered in both Houses, declaring that the act of Congress requiring the adoption of Single Districts was unconstitutional, null and void, and that if the Legislature of Ohio should see fit to act upon the principle therein recognized, it would not be from any defiance to Congress. A prudent reserve! The Senate adopted a Resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to report a bill apportioning the State by Districts. The words italicized were stricken out by the House. There are a great number of aspirants to seats in Congress in the present Legislature (I mean among the Loco-Focos) and great anxiety is felt by them on the subject of carving out Districts for themselves. It is rumored that a portion of the House are in favor of forming two Double Districts, and thus nullifying the law of Congress. There is no danger that any such scheme can succeed, as I am persuaded that the Whig members would resign their seats in a body before they would consent to the consummation of such a dangerous measure.

The assembly of the Legislature affords us the means of obtaining and comparing intelligence from all parts of the State respecting our political prospects. I can assure you, in all sincerity, that they are cheering. I entertain no doubt of the election of Corwin by 2 to 12,000 majority. The election for members of the Legislature, by reason of the infamous manner in which the State was districted for State elections, will be closer; but I apprehend no danger to the Whigs in the House, or on joint ballot. Our friends are every where organizing with great spirit and energy, while the Loco-Focos as yet seem to be unable to recover from the unpopularity of their acts last winter. The division created by Thos. L. Hamer is also growing wider, and indeed, I think, irreparable. Mr. Hamer's Western Union Resolutions gave some of the hard-money leaders an opportunity, which they have much desired, to read him out of the party, and when his movement first took effect, they sprung upon him with savage ferocity. The result has been unfortunate for them. Mr. Hamer is by far the ablest man of his party in the State, and in driving him from the ranks they drive off hundreds whose confidence in his sagacity and integrity is unimpaired. So look out for a great Clay triumph in this Buckeye State in October; and let New-York be ready to follow her example in November.

I have not much hopes of a favorable result in Indiana. I fear our friends are not well organized, and that they are guilty of the greater folly of running too many candidates. I shall be disappointed if we do not carry the Governor election in Illinois.

The weather during the present month has been mostly fine for harvesting the wheat crop. The crop itself is immense. I have never seen any thing like the luxuriant growth of the straw, and complaints of rust or blight in any form are rare. The corn from this latitude South is also very fine. In the Northern part of the State it is not promising on the first of the month, but the weather has been favorable since, and I presume it is coming forward.

Money matters are as close as ever in the State. An attempt on the part of a Cincinnati bank to put out a quantity of its paper in the Lake country for circulation has failed. By the last report of the banks they had only about \$1,300,000 of paper in circulation, against \$800,000 in specie in their vaults. You can judge from this that the State is in effect without a circulating medium of its own. How our large wheat crop is to be marketed would puzzle a hard-money advocate to explain.

Congress is doing itself great credit. In this part of the world we go for Protection and Distribution. If President Tyler should veto the next Tariff bill on account of the Distribution principle, will Congress secede? Not if there is any of the blood of the Revolution in their veins. When the independence of Congress shall be subverted, there is an end to the frame of government established by Washington, Madison, Franklin, Sherman, Rutledge, Pinckney, and their compeers. Let there be no sinking when this crisis comes.

Alexander the Murderer—Business—Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1842.

The early foreign news which The Tribune furnishes our citizens and the bold stand that you have manifested in the great interests of the country, have elicited no little admiration in this quarter. Yesterday I was unable to procure a copy—all having been sold off within an hour after they arrived. Desirous of aiding in the good cause I design furnishing your readers with an occasional notice of such doings in our City and State as may appear of interest. Truth to say there is not much of 'that same' among us at present, excepting the Clay movements which are in all conscience sufficiently stirring, prompt and patriotic.

Alexander the young man who murdered Lou-yer last week has awakened to a full consciousness of his appalling condition. The extreme youth of the murderer, the number and respectability of his friends, his own standing in society, the suddenness of the assault, so fatal and unprovoked, all tend to render this one of the most astounding assassinations that ever took place in our city. It is at least another proof of the cowardly vice of wearing concealed weapons. There is much speculation as to whether it was a premeditated attempt at robbery, or the result of a sudden ebullition of unquenchable passion. The miserable murderer is now tortured, with anguish indescribable, pacing his cell in perfect agony. Immediately on the news reaching Washington two members of Congress, personal friends of his family, left for this city, and the prisoner has the advantage of their counsel and friendship.

The amount of business done by our Board of Brokers during the past week has been trifling—during the three last days the amount of sales was less than would permit for the single commission of a Baltimore Broker.

Thermometer at 95 in the shade indicates a degree of heat which the feelings do not belie. But for the gentle breeze that has prevailed for a day or two past, the heat would be insupportable.

A great Temperance Procession comes off on Monday. We have plenty of good water but no ice; which makes it excessively bad for our testators.

One of our Savings Fund affairs up town, with as many names as a German Princess, has made an assignment. The green ones will suffer fortunately, to the tune of twenty or thirty per cent only.

The admirable crops which have so bountifully filled the granaries of our State are already beginning to come. Small parcels have arrived and show a superior quality of grain, in spite of the croakings about wet weather, smut &c. The price has not materially changed but as the great overplus runs in, it must come down. Pennsylvania, good, \$1 30; Southern ranges from \$1 10 to 1 22.

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Is not the turn out for higher wages at a time like this, when thousands are begging employment, and actually willing to work for a subsistence an evidence of insane inquiry? Yet this is one more trick of political knavery and party demagogism. The madness of party has been so thoroughly exemplified in certain portions of the State, that I will claim some space in your columns to show up a few of the principal actors. The materials are rich and will yet work together for the good of the honest and true.

The sea serpent has been seen by Captain Hatch in Penobscot bay! He approached it within thirty feet, and thus had a fair view of the part out of water. He says that the head was elevated about two feet, was flat on the top like a snake's, and the neck bent like a snake's when crawling on the ground; the eyes were of the size of a half dollar, and very snailish; the body was of the size of a half barrel and thirty feet it was out of water. After looking at them awhile, it sunk into the water and moved off, leaving a wake behind it like that of a steamboat.

The building lately burnt near Rochester, and known as 'Dublin Castle,' was remarkable for the number of its inhabitants. It belonged to John I. De Graaf, Mayor of Schenectady, was 200 feet long and 40 wide, and in '36 was the residence of over FORTY families. At the time of its destruction, there were twenty-three families resident in it, with an aggregate of one hundred and twenty children, ranging from infancy to 12 years of age! All, some two hundred in number, old and young, were driven almost naked into the street.

The squall of yesterday afternoon struck a sloop returning from an excursion down the Bay, and having about forty passengers on board. The sloop was dismasted, and every thing swept by the board. Luckily the steamboat Wave came up, and brought the passengers to the city, and the steamboat Hercules towed up the wreck.

A farmer in Leroy Township, Pennsylvania, was last week gored to death by a bull. So furious was the assault of the animal, that the man was literally torn piecemeal; not an article of clothing was found upon his person, except the wristband of his shirt.

A man named Henry Harris was run over by Friday by the Railroad train between Havre-de-Grace and Baltimore. He attempted to step on the cars after they had started, but fell between them.

A young man named Richard R. Hamer was found dead under a tree near Baltimore. His death was produced, it is supposed, by drinking too freely of cold water, as there was a spring near where the body was found.

It is said that Peach scions grafted into the roots of the Butternut Tree will grow and produce fruit, and at the same time be exempt from the attacks of the enemy of the Peach Tree at its root.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in a hardware store on the corner of Canal and Wooster-streets. It was extinguished with but little damage.

The late showers of fish in New-Haven excite general comment. The Rochester Democrat states that last year it rained cat-fish in that city and various other places.

A family in Boston were badly poisoned on Thursday by drinking very freely of milk. They recovered after severe suffering.

The Schenectady and Troy Railroad is in rapid progress and will be opened to the public by the 1st of October.

A severe and destructive storm has visited Edisto Island. The corn and cotton were all prostrated.

A house near Pittsfield, Illinois, was struck by lightning and a demonium of spirits set on fire. The house itself was saved with difficulty.

An incendiary attempt was made in Charleston on the 25th, but the fire was extinguished with little damage.

At Saratoga Springs, from the 22d to the 28th there were 151 arrivals by Railroad.

Messrs. Editors:—I was astonished in looking over your paper of Friday last to observe that the result of the ensuing election in North Carolina was put down as rather doubtful.

The reelection of John M. Morehead is already conceded by the Democrats, his majority will fall between 7000 and 10,000, and the Whig majority in the next Legislature on joint ballot will be between 12 and 25. I set it down at 13, two in the Senate and sixteen in the House of Commons.

William A. Graham will certainly be returned to the next Senate. I know the State well and cannot be deceived, as the result will show.

If Mr. Tyler had carried out in his administration the principles which he avowed immediately preceding his nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, the Whig majority in the next Legislature would not fall short of what it was in 1840—thirty-eight.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

RHODE ISLAND.—The following persons, who have hitherto been detained under martial arrests, have been turned over to the civil authorities, and were yesterday complained of for treason against the State, and examined before Justice Brown, viz: Nathaniel N. Carpenter, Burill Hutchinson, Geo. Frissell, John Payne, Seth Luther, Elias Whipple, and Otis Holmes. The first six were committed to the jail in the county of Newport, to await their trial at the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court in that county. Holmes was committed to the jail in this city. [Prov. Jour.]

NEW ORLEANS.—Our city continues healthy, notwithstanding some reports to the contrary in the 34 municipality. There is no doubt in the minds of persons likely to be well informed on the matter, that this year will be even more healthy than usual. As to yellow fever, it is an odd disease, and is always noticed to come in odd years. Take for instance 1835, '37, '39 and '41—in years in which it raged, while in the intermediate periods, none but sporadic cases occurred. There is some sickness among children, but that will always follow watermelons and green fruit.

[N. O. Bulletin.]

LOUISIANA.—The results of the election held on the 4th instant, are now nearly complete, and the result is a sort of mixed victory. The Whigs have lost their Governor, but in carrying the Legislature, they protect the State from the pernicious influence of Loco-Foco counsels, and secure to the United States Senate a Whig for the next six years.

[N. O. Bee.]

THE CROPS.—The harvest in this region has fairly commenced, and we are happy to say that the quantity and quality of wheat was never surpassed.

[Warsaw (Ill.) Signal.]

At the District Court on Tuesday last, a bankrupt petitioner was opposed on the ground that he owned two sets of tools—one for joiner's work, and another for moving buildings. The Judge promptly decided that he had a right to retain both sets. [Hart Patriot.]

It is affirmed that there are 23,000 cases in the Chancery Court of Great Britain, which have been depending from five to thirty-five years.

We desire to call attention to a pleasant excursion to be made for the benefit of the Seafarers' Friend Society. The steamboat Fairfield is to leave the pier at the foot of Market-street on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., and pier No. 1 North River at 11 A. M., and will then proceed down the Bay to Fort Hamilton, the Seafarers' Retreat and the Sailor's Snug Harbor. Appropriate addresses are to be delivered, and the boat will return at an early hour. The fare is fifty cents. The profits of the excursion are to be appropriated to furnishing the Sailor's Home. This will be a rare combination of pleasure and benevolence. Those who share in it will not only enjoy the refreshing sea-breeze and the beautiful prospect, but will also have the consciousness that they are contributing something to the aid of one of the noblest objects of benevolence of the present age.

IN CONGRESS... FRIDAY, July 29.

IN SENATE, after the reception of some important memorials and reports, the bill to regulate the enlistment of soldiers and sailors into the marine and navy of the United States, was taken up. After considerable debate by Messrs. Clayton, Bagby, Calhoun, Simmons, &c. negroes and malapropos were excepted from the qualified recruits for the navy, and the same exception was extended to the army. Yeas 24, Nays 16.

The Revenue Bill next came up, and a long debate ensued upon the Senate Committee's amendment to the House Bill, to strike out five cents the square yard on cotton bagging, and to insert three and a half cents instead. It was discussed by Messrs. Morehead, Bagby, Calhoun, Crittenden, King and Rives, until the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, it was a private bill day under the rules. The Committee of Ways and Means reported \$450,000 for the Cumberland road.

A report was presented by Mr. Cooper of Penn., in reference to the refusal of the Secretary of War to furnish the Committee on Indian Affairs with the report of Col. Hitchcock, against whom charges had been preferred. The report was ordered printed, but the resolutions lie over.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, Mr. Smith of Va., in the chair.—The private bills considered, being of a debatable character, but little progress was made. At six P. M. the House adjourned.

Mr. Arnold's Bill for the Reduction of Salaries—Naval Bill—Revenue Bill, &c.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

IN THE HOUSE, the Resolutions reported by Mr. Cooper of Pa. from the Committee on Indian Affairs, relative to Indian frauds reported by Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, asserting the right of the House to call on the President for any information in his possession relating to subjects of legislation, and calling for information in this case, (which the President had previously declined to give,) were taken up. After some conversation the subject was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. ARNOLD reported back from the Select Committee his bill for the reduction of the compensation of Members of Congress and officers of Government. The reduction to \$6 per diem and mileage of Members of Congress is retained. A graduated scale is substituted for the reduction of 25 per cent on all the salaries of officers, and some other modifications are made. Mr. GWIS from the same Committee made a minority report retaining the present rate of per diem and mileage for the first five months of any session, reducing it thereafter to \$4